

OUR SEMI-WEEKLY.

We continue to receive accessions to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly. Our terms are now so low that no one who wants a newspaper, can reasonably refuse to subscribe. We shall certainly commence our Semi-Weekly the 1st of November. Our terms, after the 1st of November, will be as follows:

For the Weekly paper \$2 in advance; \$2.50 within the first six months; and \$3 if not paid within six months.

For the Semi-Weekly \$4 in advance; \$4.50 within the first six months; and \$5 if not paid within six months.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to. The present subscribers to the Standard can avail themselves of the advance payment by settling up arrears, and taking a new start; and those of them who wish to transfer their subscriptions to the Semi-Weekly, can easily take advantage of the advance payment on that in the same way.

A friend in Warren writes us as follows:

"It is the opinion of some—myself among the number—that some persons live twice as much in a year as others. By taking the Semi-Weekly Standard I may get, perhaps, more than double what I have been getting for the same money. At any rate, I am disposed to try the experiment, and therefore wish you to send me for the enclosed \$4 your Semi-Weekly paper. You have heretofore stood up strongly for most of the doctrines I hold; perhaps you may be able to stand up hereafter twice as strong as well as twice as often."

Our Warren friend is a philosopher. He is right in his opinion as to "some persons living twice as much in a year as others"; and these persons are, invariably, as he intimates, good and constant readers. We take pleasure in sending him our Semi-Weekly. He will receive his first number the 1st of November, printed on the first Power Press ever erected in North Carolina.

We have sent our Prospectuses in all directions. We hope our friends will "take good care of them" and see that they are filled up. Our thanks are due especially to those Postmasters who have received subscribers for us, and remitted us money. If we can serve them in any way, in this part of the Commonwealth, we shall be happy to do so. We have also sent Prospectuses to offices where we have no subscribers. Will the Postmasters do us the favor to hand them round, or post them up in some conspicuous place?

THE PRESS.

The Raleigh Register has entered upon its fifty-second year. The Editor has reduced the terms of his Weekly and Semi-Weekly, and promises his readers a "new dress" in the course of a few weeks.

We wish the Editor much success and prosperity in his business relations.

The Asheville News has also put on a new dress, and looks as trim and neat as a "nice young man" with his "Sundays" on. We know the Editor well. He is rather Whiggish, but true as steel to Southern Rights. He deserves encouragement.

We publish the Prospectus of the Deaf Mute in another column. This interesting little sheet will be issued heretofore weekly, instead of twice a month, at the same price—\$1 per annum.

The papers of this place are now all printed on paper manufactured at the Manteo Mills. We have received several letters from subscribers, congratulating us on the fact that we are using "home-made" paper. This is the true policy. Let us live within ourselves, and on our own means, as far as possible.

These Mills are now engaged in running off a lot of paper for us, far superior to any we have yet used. We shall commence upon this lot about the first of next month, and shall have enough of it to supply our large Power Press during the approaching season.

CROOKS AND MCBRIDE.

McBride, the Abolitionist, has published a letter in the Greensborough Patriot, denying and attempting to disprove the statement published in that paper recently, in relation to the nature and character of his Jamestown Sermon. The last Patriot says:

"A note from the writer of the communication signed 'A Healer,' (Rev. Mr. Montgomery,) repeats that what he has said is 'substantially true,' and that it is vain for Mr. McBride to say anything to an intelligent public to the contrary."

We learn that these men have been arrested and bailed, and that they will be tried at the ensuing Term of Guilford Superior Court. It is said that soon after they were arrested they sought legal counsel in Greensborough, somewhat after this fashion. One of them (McBride), asked a leading lawyer what he would charge to defend him. The lawyer, after a little reflection, replied that as the case was a peculiar one he would charge one hundred dollars. McBride said he could not give that much, but was willing to pay fifteen dollars! At length he asked the lawyer what would be the penalty in case of his conviction. "Nothing but hanging" was the cool reply. McBride, we suppose, agreed to pay the hundred dollars.

We hope that strict and stern justice will be dealt out to these men.

PLANK ROAD TO RALEIGH. This is one of the improvements that we wish to see speedily commenced and completed; and the people of Raleigh seem to care no more about it than they would about a railroad to the grave. They do not seem to have observation enough to see that hundreds of passengers who now go to Wilmington and thence up to Weldon to go to New York, would go from here to Raleigh.

We do not say this because we wish to detract any patronage from our Wilmington friends, but because we want the road. We like to have facilities for visiting and trading with all our neighbors, and to open their eyes to their own interest. Pay, Car.

The people heretofore have been giving all their efforts of late to the Central Rail Road, as the Fayetteville people have been giving theirs to their Plank Road and River improvements. One thing at a time, brother Bayne. "The world was not made in a day."

We should be glad to see better means of communication between this place and Fayetteville; and we have no doubt, if the matter should be pressed, as we believe it will, that the farmers in the Southern portion of this County will subscribe liberally to the work above mentioned. How much will it take to construct a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh?

We invite attention to the able and patriotic Speech of Mr. Daniel, on our first page to-day. Mr. Daniel handles the question under consideration with much truth and force; and the results of Abolition aggression to which he points, should be seriously contemplated by every Southern man. Mr. Daniel has shown himself the friend equally of the Union and of Southern Rights; and if every member from the slaveholding States had stood forward as he, Venable, and Clingman and Ashe have done, this dangerous question would have been settled, and the country would have been advancing harmoniously, as of old, in the paths of prosperity and greatness.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we have been compelled, for the past few weeks, to omit the arrivals at our Hotels. After the 1st of next month, when we have more space at our disposal, we will cheerfully insert them.

SEWARDISM AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

The last Wilmington Aurora says: "We have rarely been so much surprised as at receiving since the last number from William H. Seward of New York, a copy of his speech on Emancipation in the District of Columbia, of September 11th, 1850. We have read it, and thrown it into the fire."

We received a copy of the same speech, glanced over it, and threw it aside. It goes boldly and bravely for Emancipation in the District; but in this Seward is sustained, even now, by not less than ten Senators and fifty members of the House. He is the strongest man this day, in the great State of New York—stronger than President Fillmore, from the same State, as the vote in the late Syracuse Convention proves. Abolitionism is progressive. The anti-Slavery man of yesterday is the Freesoiler of to-day; and the Freesoiler of to-day is the Abolitionist of to-morrow.

Nothing but the union of the South can save the Union. If we fail to unite—if we should prefer party objects and party rewards to the performance of a solemn duty, and should thus refuse to stand all upon a common platform upon this vital subject, the Union may live on, and it will, for a few years more; but there must be a point, which, when reached by our assaults, will force secession and rend the bonds.

Gentlemen frequently speak of "resistance" on this subject. As long as the Union endures we may "resist" according to Parliamentary forms, and protest, and warn; but let dissolution come, and what power remains to be "resisted"? The Federal Government! What! the creature attack the creator? If this Union should ever be dissolved, the Southern people will organize anew politically, and remain quietly at their homes. They will not invade the Northern people; but if invaded by them, they will fight and triumph. Most earnestly do we trust that this result may be averted.

We hear a great deal from certain Southern men about the danger of sectional divisions. Now who is responsible for sectional and geographical parties? Not the South surely, for the South is standing on the defensive. The North creates these sectional disputes and divisions, and then denounces us as the cause of them; and strange to say, there are men in the South who join the North in these denunciations! We hear nothing from certain Southern Whig politicians when the free States seek, by a sectional array of strength, to increase our Tariff-taxes, or to appropriate millions of the public money for the benefit of their rivers and harbors; but when we stand forward merely on the defensive, to shield an institution of the first importance to our people both socially and politically, we are met by the cry, from these same politicians, of danger to the Union from sectional parties and sectional organization!

We want none of Seward's Speeches; but we should like to see the man for a few hours, in some of the Southern States. We think we could show him a "higher" limb out South, than could be found anywhere North. But after all, as we have heretofore said, Seward is no worse than thousands and thousands in the free States. Unless the South shall unite, the work of Abolition will go on; and in less than ten years there will be millions of Seward men where there are now only hundreds and thousands. That is our opinion. We may be in error, but time will determine.

COLLECTORSHIP AT WINDSOR.

The Register, in a brief notice of the Collectorship at Windsor, says:

"The Standard, now that Whig has been appointed to the post, thinks that this Collectorship ought to be abandoned, as it has paid nothing to the government for the past six years! We would ask why it is that the Standard has arrived at this conclusion so suddenly."

This is not the Standard's position. We are as much opposed to sinecures under Democratic as under Whig Administrations; and we have "arrived at this conclusion so suddenly" only because we were not acquainted, until recently, with the facts of the case. But this is not the material point. What we objected to was this: Not to the fact that an office-holder belonging to one party, had been removed to make room for an applicant of the other party, but to the gross violation by the Whig party of a solemn pledge on this subject, voluntarily and repeatedly made. There's the rub, Mr. Register. Did not the Taylorites and Fillmoreites pledge themselves to the country, during the last campaign, that they would not turn out Democrats and put in Whigs for opinion's sake? And have they not done it? Is not the removal of Mr. Shepard and the appointment of Mr. McLaughlin, a case in point?

The Register cannot meet these facts with a denial, nor justify the Whig party in such conduct; and so it plays off, begs the question, and evades.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Three Steamers have recently arrived at New York from California, bringing a large number of passengers and nearly two millions in gold dust.

The gold mines continue to yield very largely. We copy the following items from the California papers, as specimens of columns to the same effect:

A FORTUNATE MINER. We yesterday conversed with a gentleman just down from the mines, who gave us an account of the good fortune of a man named Johnson. He had been in the mines but three days in all, and will return with the largest "pile" ever taken in the same length of time. He commenced work on the South branch of the Middle Fork of Feather River, digging upward from the base of the mountain, when, on the second day, he came to a rocky, rounded hill the river had formed an eddy, and by a clock next day, he had taken out six pounds of gold, without washing a panful!

The lumps were from \$5 to \$300. He then sold out his claim for \$18,000, and packed his dust upon a mule, and started for this city. He will probably reach here in a day or two. This is undoubtedly the best day's work ever done in California. The truth of the story is well vouched for, as our informant himself saw the gold.

THUNDER BOUND LUMP. We saw a gold rock last evening, which weighed a trifle over 13 lbs., and by a careful examination was ascertained to contain upward of nine pounds of pure gold. It was dug up at the Fork of the North Yuba, by a man named Johnson, who has left it at the banking house of Messrs. Dewey & Smith, for sale. Transcript.

A LUMP WEIGHING 1 LB. 7 OZ. 88. Our friend Mr. Mehen has shown us a lump of gold weighing 19 ounces and \$10, and another weighing 3 oz., which were dug up at Shaw's yesterday. (Wednesday.) These diggings are distant about a mile from this town. The largest specimen is one of the most beautiful we ever saw, being pure gold and entirely unalloyed with quartz, and is of very peculiar form. We envy Mr. Mehen his good fortune. A company of three men took out 13 oz. from the same hole on the same afternoon.

The overland emigrants are said to be suffering extremely from the lack of provisions and water. Thousands of them are on their way to the golden land, braving the Desert and undergoing the most terrible privations. What will not men do for gold?

Among the deaths recorded in the California papers we see that of Nathan Hooker, from North Carolina. He died at Sacramento City, on the 26th of August.

A Southern Rights Meeting has been called in Lincoln County, in this State, to meet on Tuesday of Superior (October) Court week, to "take into consideration the late aggressive measures of the Congress of the United States."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The New York Tribune expresses the following opinion of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the probability of enforcing it:

"The Fugitive Law. Beau Brummel was once asked to indicate the best joke he had ever heard in his life. After considering a minute, he said he thought it was a bequest of five pounds left by a man in his will toward paying off the British National Debt. The Beau lived in one of the darker ages. Had he been blessed with the daylight of 1850, he would have confessed that the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill (among others) expressly to 'settle the slavery question' was a joke entirely ahead of his. And the vehement assertion of Messrs. Duer, Bush, &c., at Syracuse, that the entire slavery agitation, present and future, had been settled, quipped, put to sleep, by these measures, went even a degree beyond the other. It was carrying absurdity to the verge of the sublime."

How slavery agitation has been buried by the passage, among others, of this Fugitive Slave bill, the telegraph and the journals already begin to show; though as yet only a very few of the thousands of "fugitives from labor" in the free States have been reached for under it. Yet already Massachusetts is deeply agitated by the effects of this bill, and our own State begins to be convulsed by it. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, will soon be ablaze with it. Not many members of the House will henceforth be elected from the free States unpurged to its repeal; while any general or systematic attempt to enforce its provisions will obviously be met by concerted evasion if not by overt resistance. The law never can be enforced, even to the extent of returning to slavery one-tenth of the fugitive slaves now living in the free States. It will be very difficult to enforce it at all fifty miles further east or north than this city; and of the thousand to fifteen hundred fugitive slaves living in Massachusetts, we don't believe twenty could be re-slaved without costing as many lives."

As an offset to this, there are many journals in the free States which approve this law, and will sustain the authorities in carrying it out. Greeley and Seward have the sympathy and support of such papers as the New York Sun, the Albany Evening Journal, and the New York Evening Post; while such journals as the New York Express and Mirror, Whig, and the Pennsylvania, Albany Argus, Harrisburg Union, and New York Globe, Democratic, vindicate this law and stand by it. The New York Herald, also, to its credit be it said, approves the law and deals some heavy blows on the miscreant Abolitionists. The Northern Democracy are sound on this question. We give the following from the New York Globe, as a specimen of the manner in which this law is sustained by the genuine Democracy of the free States:

"The FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL. The Abolition papers are lashing themselves into convulsions over the Fugitive Slave bill. It is evident that they intend to fan the flames of Anti-slavery excitement, and make it the pretence for continued agitation. The movements at the South indicate a growing purpose on the part of the Southern people to submit no longer to this perpetual war on their institutions. This the Northern agitators perceive with gratification. Southern resistance to the insatiable schemes, they expect, will precipitate a dissolution of the Union. But let them beware in time. They will not be permitted to break up the Union. Before this shall happen, they and their fugitive slaves, and every African within our borders, will be driven from the country. Nine-tenths of the people are devoted to the Union, and sooner than see one star blotted from our galaxy of States, they will expel the whole African race from their soil, and send the incendiary plotters of treason and dissension after them."

However determined on their miserable game of agitation, let them remember, that there is a point of endurance where patience becomes exhausted, and toleration ceases to be a virtue. We tell these mad and furious traitors, that there is patriotism and fidelity to the laws of this community to pulverize their whole wretched crew into the dust from which they sprang. The majesty of the law will be vindicated. The Union will be preserved—the conspirators who plot its destruction will be huffed, and their execrable efforts to resist the laws will meet with the punishment it deserves."

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

It will be seen, by the following article from the Spirit of the Age, that the Temperance Celebration will commence to-day, (weather permitting) in Benahan's Grove. A large assemblage is expected.

Philip S. White, the Temperance orator, is spoken of by the press in the most enthusiastic terms. He is said to be a speaker of the first grade, moving all hearts by his solemn appeals, and anon delighting all by his pleasant and humor. We learn that at Chapel Hill, a few days since, he initiated 37 gentlemen into the Order of the Sons, and among them all the Professors in the University but one or two! Go and hear him.

"The beautiful square, in the Eastern part of the city, known as 'Benahan's Grove,' has been kindly granted for the use of the Sons of Temperance, for the exercises of the Celebration in the day; and the officers of the Presbyterian Church have also, with their accustomed spirit of friendship for our Order, granted the use of that building in which to hold the evening's exercises."

The line of procession will be formed on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. in front of the Temperance Hall, and proceed up Fayetteville street to the Capitol Square, thence to Benahan's Grove, where Addresses will be delivered by P. M. W. P. Philip S. White and Rev. Mr. Walter and others. At night, the Procession will be re-formed, and proceed to the Presbyterian Church, where P. G. W. P. Gally, of Virginia, Hon. Sam. Houston, of Texas (should he be present) and P. S. White will address the assembly.

Should the day be inclement, the Presbyterian Church will occupy instead of Benahan's Grove. On Thursday night it is expected that Addresses will be delivered in the Methodist Church, and on Friday night in the Presbyterian Church.

The Public generally are invited to attend at each and all of the above named places, to hear some of the most distinguished speakers our country affords."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Have you contributed any thing to the Washington Monument? If not, show your veneration at once for the Father of his Country, by handing in your share of the sum required to erect this Monument to his exalted virtues. We learn that this work is progressing steadily, but funds are still necessary to ensure its completion. This is an object to which all should be proud to contribute; and we hope the appeal may not be made to this community in vain. Let every one give something, from a dime to ten, or fifty, or a hundred dollars.

The Hon. John H. Bryan and George W. Mordecai, Esq., of this City, have consented to act as Agents for the National Monument Association, and will transmit the amounts subscribed to the Board of Managers at Washington.

POPULATION OF WAKE COUNTY. We are indebted to the Marshal, Col. Little, for the following statement of the population of Wake County:

Total population, including Raleigh,	26,468
Total do. in 1840, including do.	21,118
Increase in ten years,	5,350

Mr. David Hinton, of this County, (father of the present Treasurer,) fell from his barn or gin-house, one evening last week, and received such injuries as to cause his death in the course of a few hours. Mr. Hinton was 80 years of age. He was an excellent citizen, and his death is deeply regretted by a large number of relations and friends.

We learn that at the late Term of Franklin Superior Court, the trial of Youngblood of Johnston, for negro-stealing, was postponed on account of the absence of a witness. The prisoner was sent back to Wake Jail for safe keeping.

VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have achieved a brilliant victory. In the last Congress the members from that State stood 16 Whigs to 8 Democrats; now the thing is reversed, the Democrats having 15 and the Feds 8. The battle was fought by the Democrats in favor of the Fugitive Slave Bill and the Tariff of 1846—the Whig candidates generally taking ground against both, in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and the continued agitation of the Slavery question. Under these circumstances we are proud of the result; and, as the friend of the Union as it ought to be, and of Southern Rights as they must be maintained, we can sincerely rejoice over it.

The Legislature will be Democratic by a decided majority. Among the members re-elected to Congress we are gratified to find the name of Mr. Ross. He acquitted himself nobly at the last session on the Slavery question.

The following table will furnish the names of the members elect, as far as heard from:

Whigs in Roman—Democrats in Italico.

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|------------------------|---------------------|
| NEW CONGRESS. | OLD CONGRESS. |
| 1. Thomas B. Florence, | Lewis C. Levin, |
| 2. Joseph R. Chandler, | Joseph R. Chandler, |
| 3. Henry D. Moore, | Henry D. Moore, |
| 4. John Robbins jr., | John Robbins jr., |
| 5. John McNeil, | John Freedley, |
| 6. Thomas Ross, | Thomas Ross, |
| 7. Jesse C. Dickey, | Jessie C. Dickey, |
| 8. Thaddeus Stevens, | Thaddeus Stevens, |
| 9. J. Glancey Jones, | William Strong, |
| 10. M. M. Dimmick, | M. M. Dimmick, |
| 11. Mendel E. Wright, | Chester Butler, |
| 12. Galusha A. Groves, | David Wilson,* |
| 13. James Gamble, | Joseph Casey, |
| 14. T. M. Bibbighaus, | C. W. Pitman, |
| 15. William H. Kurtz, | Henry Nes, |
| 16. J. X. McClanahan, | J. X. McClanahan, |
| 17. Andrew Parker, | Samuel Calvin, |
| 18. John L. Dawson, | A. J. Ogile, |
| 19. Joseph H. Kuhns, | John M. Miller, |
| 20. John Allison, | R. B. Reed, |
| 21. Thomas M. Howe, | Moses Hampton, |
| 22. | J. W. Howe, |
| 23. James Thompson, | James Thompson, |
| 24. Alfred Gilmore, | Alfred Gilmore, |

*Free Soil Democrat. †Free Soil Whig. ‡Native.

It is proper to state, however, that we have gained nothing in Wilmet's District, his successor, Mr. Grog, being a Freesoil Democrat.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are sound upon the Slavery question; and if the masses in the free States were like them in this respect, the Union might endure forever.

LAST TELEGRAPH FROM PENNSYLVANIA. We received last evening, at six minutes past six o'clock, the following bulletin from the Pennsylvania office, in reply to our despatch. "What news? Have we lost the 19th and 23d districts?"

"We have lost but one member, and Gilmore largely elected. Our net gain is seven."

This gives us fifteen members in the next Congress to nine whigs—six democratic majority. In the present Congress it stands sixteen whigs, eight democrats. Thus we have reversed the whig majority of eight to six democratic majority. This is, indeed, a glorious triumph!

Washington Union of Saturday last.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

The Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor in Ohio, by a considerable majority. Returns from seven Counties show a gain of over 1,600 to Reuben Wood, the Democratic candidate, over the Democratic vote in the same Counties in 1848, when Ford, Whig, was elected by 315 majority. Miller, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, was also elected.

As far as heard from, the following list shows the result for members of Congress in Ohio:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| DIST. NEW CONGRESS. | OLD CONGRESS. |
| 1. David T. Disney, | David T. Disney, |
| 2. L. D. CAMPBELL, | L. D. CAMPBELL, |
| 3. Hiram Bell, | Robert C. Schenck, |
| 4. Benjamin Stanton, | Moses B. Curwin, |
| 5. Alfred P. Egerton, | Emory D. Potter, |
| 6. Frederick Green, | Amos C. Wood, |
| 7. Dr. E. M. Ellsbury, | Jonathan D. Morris, |
| 8. E. B. Olds, | E. B. Olds, |
| 9. Charles Sweetser, | Charles Sweetser, |
| 10. Geo. L. Busby, | John K. Miller, |
| 11. John Webb, | Samuel F. Tilton, |
| 12. Alexander Harper, | Nathan Evans, |
| 13. Moses Hoagland, | Moses Hoagland, |
| 14. Joseph Cable, | Joseph Cable, |
| 15. David K. Carter, | David K. Carter, |
| 16. Eben Newton, | John Crowell, |
| 17. Joshua R. Giddings, | JOSUA R. GIDDINGS, |
| 18. N. S. Townsend, | Jos. M. Root, |
| 19. Democrats in Roman, whigs in Italico, and free-soilers in small caps. | |

The present delegation from Ohio is composed of 10 democrats, 8 whigs, and 3 free-soil whigs.

Of the members elect who were members of the old Congress, Messrs. Disney, Cable, and Carter voted against the Fugitive Slave law—Mr. Hoagland voted for it—and Messrs. Olds and Sweetser did not vote. We cannot rejoice over the election of Messrs. Disney, Cable, and Carter. They are no better than the Abolition Whigs who have carried the Legislature of Ohio. Our impression is, also, that Judge Wood, the Governor elect, is radically unsound on the Slavery question. If so, we are totally indifferent as to his success. In a matter vitally affecting us, as this Slavery question does, we shall not stop to draw nice distinctions between shades of opinion among the enemies of Slavery. Perhaps the Washington Union can give us some information in relation to Judge Wood's position on this question. If we have done him injustice, we shall be most happy to set him right; but we cannot permit ourselves to mislead our readers, even by inference, on this vital subject.

[Latest by Telegraph to the Union.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1850.

Our general State ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority. Sweetser, Olds, and Disney re-elected, and two of our Congressional districts in doubt. The Free-soilers hold the balance of power in both branches of the Legislature.

The New York Express, whig, thus notices the result in Ohio:

"The Whigs of Ohio, with some exceptions, have made their bed with 'Abolition'; and the result is, in this case secure and sound Whig State, a Democratic Governor by 10,000 majority, and so forth, and so on."

If the Whigs hold their own in Congressmen, it will be by electing such Abolitionists as Giddings, who does more harm to the Whig Party than any dozen Democrats.

The Abolitionists, probably—but this is not certain yet—hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and the Senator to Congress whom they elect will be a Joshua Giddings or another Salmon P. Chase. When the Whig Party stood on its old platform in Ohio, brilliant victories perched upon its banner."

When the Democratic party—or a portion of it in the Free States—left its "old platform" to join the Freesoilers, Whigs both North and South encouraged the strife and exulted over it; but now "the chalice is returned to their own lips." Whigism in New York is in a bad way just now, and it remains to be seen whether Seward or Fillmore will triumph.

JOHN KANE is fitting up and supplying his Restaurant in capital style, for the approaching session of the Legislature. "John" is always on hand, anxious to please in his quiet way, and sure to gratify the palate with the best which the market affords. He will have Oysters soon—*Norfolk Oysters*—fresh from the briny deep, with suitable accompaniments. Whose mouth "waters"?

BOUNTY LAND BILL.

We publish at length, from the Washington City papers, for the benefit of the soldiers, their widows and children, the following important information connected with the Bounty Land Bill passed by the late Congress.

We present, first, the letter of Mr. Stuart, the Secretary of the Interior, on the subject; and next the forms to be observed by persons interested. "These forms," says the Washington Republic in laying them before the public, "will, with the military rolls, be deposited in the clerk's office of every county. The evidence of service and discharge being thus accessible, together with the forms necessary to verify the claims, the simplest business knowledge will be sufficient to fill up and forward an application for a warrant, and to direct, if necessary, the location by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE BOUNTY-LAND BILL.

The Congress of the United States, at its late session, having, in a spirit of justice and humanity, passed an act, "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the President has esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to adopt all the means in his power to give prompt and efficient operation to this beneficent measure.

I deem it proper, therefore, to announce to those entitled to the benefits of the law, that, with this sanction, I have caused all the necessary forms and instructions to guide claimants in applying for and obtaining their rights, to be prepared, and they are now in the hands of the printer. At the earliest practicable moment, copies of these papers will be forwarded to each member of Congress, and to the clerk of the court of every county in the United States.

It will be his purpose to administer the law in such a manner as to make it what Congress designed it to be—a bounty to the soldier, and not to agents and speculators.

The forms and the mode of proof have therefore been made as simple as possible, and every facility will be afforded to applicants to establish their just demands. Clerks are now engaged in preparing from the rolls on file, certificates of service, in order that those who have not received discharges, or have accidentally lost them, may not be disappointed in obtaining their just reward.

The policy of this law, in all its provisions, is to discourage speculation in the claims of soldiers. The act provides that all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, and other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any warrant hereinafter provided for, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent.

In his judgment, the issue contemplated in the body of the above-recited clause of the law, is the issue of the patent—consequently all sales, transfers, assignments, and incumbrances of soldiers' land claims, made before the emanation of the patents, are void, and will be disregarded by the government. Speculators are therefore admonished that they can acquire no rights by purchase which will be recognized by this department.

I feel it to be my duty, also, to warn the frank and confiding soldier against the arts and devices of agents, who will seek to exaggerate the difficulties of obtaining the land, in order to enhance their own charges. The evidence of service exists among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten the only proof required will be of the identity of the applicant, or of marriage or widowhood, or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and therefore the difficulties will in most cases be merely nominal.

To remove even these slight obstacles, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the government, I beg leave respectfully to recommend to the proper authorities of each county and township to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparation of the applications and proofs of claimants. The ignorant and unwary would thus be protected from imposition, and the poor soldiers from burdens they are not able to bear, and the government from many embarrassments which may result from awkwardness of incompetent agents.

In conclusion, I desire to say that great care will be used to guard against undue preferences of one class of applicants over others. With this view, at the proper time, a sufficient number of clerks will be employed to issue the certificates with the least possible delay, so that all may have an equal chance of making advantageous locations.

ALEX H. H. STUART.

Secretary of the Interior.

"INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS."

To be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for Bounty Land, under the act of September 28th, 1850, entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Such certificate must accompany every case.

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticating the certificate, the said certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official